HE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 900.] TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1801. [VOLUME XV.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to retire from business, offers The following property for sale, to wit: the seat whereon he has for some time resided, in the county of Cumberland, on Appamatox river, containing 1000 acres, 100 of which are prime low grounds; there are on this tract, 40 fine SLAVES, stocks of all kinds, a commodious dwelling house of 9 rooms, good offices, in repair, and an orchard equal perhaps to any one in the state.

His Plantation just below the former, lying immediately between the conflux of of the said river, and great Guinea creek, containing 700 acres of valuable land, 100 of which are low grounds, of the first quality. This is admitted to be one of the most eligible tracts on the river; it possesses a commanding height, so famed for health, that the proprietor was induced to build thereon a convenient house of 5 rooms and offices.—There are on this place 20 slaves, stocks, &c.

Between these two plantations, on 50 adjoining acres, stands the subscriber's

Cumberland Mill,

of 3 floors, in which run 3 pair of stones, of 5 feet diameter, 2 of them of approved Burr, 2 Bolting cloths, a Meal cloth, Screen, Fan, &c. &c. Batteaus of 50 and 60 feet pass immediately under this mill, by means of a Lock of two chambers, each 6 by 72 feet, built entirely of rough and hewn stone, on a plan drawn by the celebrated *Mr. Latrobe*. Attached to this mill, are two Millers, two Coopers, an ingenius Blacksmith, Smiter, and their families. Within a few paces of this mill, stands a convenient STORE HOUSE, of 7 rooms, 4 with fire places, also a well adapted Counting-House.

On the opposite end of the dam, in the county of Amelia, there is erected a two story MILL, of 3 floors, two pair of stones, to which is annexed 130 acres of high and low LAND. These mills will be sold either separately or together, as may be the wish of the purchaser.—There surely cannot be a better stand in the upper country for business.

Also 200 Acres of rich wood Land, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, bounded by the lands of *Mr. Moses Treadway, Mr. Benjamin Hatcher*, merchant, and touching at one point, the proprietor's estate called Indian Camp.—The subscriber will also sell his FARM, known by the name of MIDWAY, in the lower end of Powhatan, 27 miles from Richmond, containing 411 acres, lying on the waters of Fighting creek, adjoining the estate of *Brett Randolph, Esq.* of *Campua*, on which is a handsome small house, of 4 rooms, a valuable granary, and orchard of choice fruits.—This is incontrovertibly one of the most desirable little spots in the county, every foot of which is prime Tobacco land, and in the neatest order, indeed to see it is to admire it. The owner a few years since refused TWELVE DOLLARS per acre, the money to be paid down, from a gentleman of caution; there are 20 slaves on this place, stocks, &c.

The subscriber, counting on prudent purchasers, (who look before they leap) forbear to swell his advertisement, with an enumeration of the many improvements, which his unwearied diligence has attached to these estates; he will only observe, that he had rather sell the lands, slaves, stocks, &c. as they now stand, at a fair price, giving credit for any reasonable number of years not exceeding five, if a small proportion of the amount is paid on the conclusion of the bargain, and unquestionable security given for the remainder; but should it be more agreeable to purchasers, he will sell the lands and slaves separately, provided the slave purchaser will take ONE HUNDRED in families, at £. SIXTY cash round—the slaves to be delivered in all the month of November next. For further particulars enquire of *William Skipwith*, at Indian-Camp, *Willam Clarke*, Manager, or the subscriber, sometimes in Williamsburg.

Henry Skipwith.

April 15th, 1801. tf

To be Sold,

On the Premises, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next,

A Lot of Ground,

The Property of the late A. Ronald, dec.

ADJOINING the House and Lot of Col. Carrington, and opposite the house of L. Burwell, Esquire, on Shockœ Hill. The Lot is designated in the Plan of the City, by No. 754, and WILL BE SOLD, on a credit of Twelve Months, the purchaser giving Bond and Security.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the Estate of *Andrew Ronald*, dec.

Richmond, May 11th, 1801. 8t

ORDERED,

THAT the holders of Shares, in the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY pay to Mr. James Boyce, Treasurer, Twenty Five Dollars on each SHARE, on or before the 28th day of May next. Those who are delinquents under former requisitions, are notified that their Shares will be SOLD on the 28th day of May, unless their arrearages is paid to the Treasurer.

Thos. Newton,
S. Slaughter,
R. Boush. } *Directors.*

Norfolk, April 25, 1801. 8t

The SUBSCRIBER,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

HIS PLANTATION called BENNET'S PASTURE, in the County of Nansemond, containing 1000 acres.—There are few tracts of land on the tide waters of Virginia which unite so many advantages as this; a fertile soil, easy of cultivation, and vastly productive of grain, affording a rich and extensive pasture, lying between, and bounded by, Nansemond river and Bennet's creek, both of which are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and abound with excellent fish and oysters; high, pleasant and healthy situations on the banks of both river and creek, and distant only sixteen miles from Norfolk.

The purchaser can have any length of time, not exceeding 6 years, to pay the money, or he may discharge it in six annual installments, but in either case it must carry interest. The title is unquestionable. For further particulars enquire of *John Custis, junior*, on the premises, or to the subscriber in Accomack.

JOHN CUSTIS.

Accomack, March 4, 1801 [t 08.]

Bartlett Still,

Has just Received, by way of New York, a Supply of the following Articles, viz.

4 Boxes superfine 4-4th Irish Linen, at 75 per cent. advance;
5 Pieces fine thread Cambrick;
1 Trunk Cambrick Muslin and Cotton
4 Do. plain, tambor'd, laced & printed Muslins;
2 Do. printed Shawls and Handkerchiefs;
2 Do. fancy Calicoes;
1 Do. do. Ginghams;
2 Do. Cotton and Silk Hosery;
3 Do. Dimities & Merseilles Quiltings;
1800 Yards Italian Lustrings;
100 Pieces Bandanno Handkerchiefs;
10 Pieces Indian Persians;
2000 Pieces white and yellow Nankeens;
4000 India Fans;
2 Chests ea Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas;
1 Hogshead double refined loaf Sugar;
Coffee, Sugar, Salt, and Iron.

Richmond, April 23, 1801. tf

FRESH

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from the Northern States, a supply of GRASS SEEDS, and from London, an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted fresh and good, and may be had at his SEED STORE, for ready money only; Viz:

RED and WHITE CLOVER SEED.
Lucern and Timothy do.
Burnet and Ryegrass do.
Furze or Whins do.
Hemp and Rape do.
Canary and Spinage do.
White and brown Mustard do.
Salmon and Short-top Radish.
Wite Turnip and and winter do.
Broad leafed Cress.
Solid Celery and parsley.
Madeira and Silver Onion.
Red Onion & Leeks seed.
Long pod and Massagan Beans.
Early Hotspur and Charlton Peas.
Red & Orange Carrot, and large Parsnip seed.
Ice and large Cabbage Lettuce.
Hardy-Green do.
White and green Cos Lettuce.
Early York, Sugar-loof and Batersea Cabbage seed.
Large Scotch and winter do.
Madeira and Flat Dutch;
Large Globe Cabbage.
Red Pickeling do.
Green Savoy do.
Bruffells Sprouts.
Coleworth & Borecole.
Early and late Cauliflower.
White, green and purple Brocolie.
Early Turnip, and large Norfolk do.
White & green Asparagus.
Corn Sallad, & Pot Herbs.
Deep red Beet seed.

SOME HANDSOME FLOWER POTS and PANS, for chimney ornaments; Red Garden Pots and Pans, &c.

N. B. A TREATISE on GARDENING by a Native of this State.

Richmond, March 31, 1801. (tf)

FOR SALE,
A new handsome well finished

COACHEE;

A SET of brass mounted harness for two horses, very little worse for wear; a pair of well matched and well broken bay horses, neither of which is 8 years old; one or two good and handsome riding horses; a nego woman, who can cook, wash and iron; a girl who is a good seamstress. *Apply to the printer.*

Best Isle of Wight

BACON,

PEACH and APPLE

BRANDY,

For SALE, by
E. W. ROOTES.

Lands for Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 27th of May next, (being the court day of Hanover county,) will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the Court House, the

Tract of Land,

whereon Col. WILLIAM O. WINSTON now resides, containing 151 acres.

This seat is so generally known that a particular description of it is unnecessary. The sale will, at the time and place above mentioned, certainly take place.

Jos. Farrel Price.

Neil M'Coull,

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has a general supply of

DRY GOODS,

Which he is Selling very low.

He has also a consignment of GOODS, tolerably well assorted, which he offers for Sale separately or together, on moderate terms, and will receive in payment produce, or good bonds on persons not living at a distance from this place.

Richmond, Feb. 13, 1801.

FOR SALE,
A Very Valuable

Tract of Land,

In the lower end of King William county, In the state of Virginia,
Finely Timbered with

Oak, Cypress &c.

And beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Pamonkey and Matappony; and in its whole extent bounded by those two rivers.

THIS LAND is generally known by the name of the *West Point Tract*, from its vicinity to a little village of that name. It contains about 2,200 acres of high land, and 700 of fine valuable marsh or meadow. To detail the many advantages attached to this land cannot well be done in a small compass; suffice it to say, without the aid of exaggeration, that few tracts exceed it in fertility of soil, in pleasantness and healthiness of situation, and in the abundant other gifts which nature has lavished upon it. Fish of various kinds, oysters, wild fowl, and the best of crabs in the state, are plentifully to be had in the adjoining rivers and creeks. It is presumable that no person will purchase such a tract of land without having sufficient proof of its value; yet there is one circumstance so advantageous that it ought not to be omitted, which is that there is no part of it that is more than half a mile from navigation, and that for vessels of any burthen.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to the subscribers, who will warrant the title.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
of Alexandria.
(tf.) CHARLES CARTER,
of Shirley, Charles-City county.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, the 4th day of March, 1801.

BETWEEN
PETTUS RAGLAND, Plaintiff.
AND
WILLIAM ARTHURS, and GEORGE JEFFERSON & Co. Defendants.

THE Defendant William Arthurs, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted into the news-papers of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

The Thorough Bred and Celebrated Running Horse,

LAMPLIGHTER,

IN high condition, and inferior to no horse on the Continent as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing season at Hanover court house, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Sixteen Dollars the season, which may be discharged by Twelve Dollars, if paid by the first day of August next: Six Dollars the leap and an half dollar to the groom for each mare. The season will commence the first day of March, and expire the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage, and under a good fence, appropriated altogether for the use of the mares. Pasturage gratis, and the greatest care taken of the mares, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents. Corn will be furnished the mares at 16/6 per barrel, and servants boarded at the rate of 7/6 per week, if required.

LAMPLIGHTER

Is a beautiful bay, full fifteen and an half hands high, elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse. His performances on the turf will justly entitle him to be ranked amongst the best running horses in this country. In 1795, over the Bowling Green course, he beat the famous running horses Bell-Air and Camilla, the best two in three, four mile heats; and in April, 1797, over the Federal-City course, for 500 guineas, he likewise beat General Ridgeley's celebrated running horse Cincinnatus, hard in hand, the best two in three, four mile heats.—LAMPLIGHTER's colts that are now running, ought to recommend him highly to gentlemen of the turf.

LAMPLIGHTER was got by Hart's old imported horse Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. The bay horse Lonsdale, was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, Baronet, late Lord Lonsdale; she was got by Monkey; her dam by Lord Lonsdale's Black Arabian; her grandam Lord Lonsdale's Bay Arabian; her great grandam Coney Skins; her great great grandam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two Royal Mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first Lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to King William.

PAUL THILMAN.

Hanover Court House, January 21, 1801. } [tf.]

At a Court continued and held for Pittsylvania County, February the 17th, 1801.

Joel Townes, Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Mary Pride, widow and relict of William Pride, dec. John Pride, Thomas Pride, John Easly, and Mary his wife, Shields Booker, & Nancy his wife, heirs & representatives of the said William Pride, deceased, and Halcott Townes, defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants (except Halcott Townes) not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in June next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Court-house of this county, on some court day.

(A Copy)
WILL. TUNSTALL, c. p. c.

TAKEN UP,

BY the Subscriber, on the plantation of Adam Craig, (on Chickahominy Swamp) in the county of Henrico, whereon I am now Overseer, an estray HORSE, of the following description, to wit: a dark bay, twelve or fourteen years old, about five feet high, no brand perceivable, one small saddle spot on the right side, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail; appraised to ten pounds.

John Hammill.

Richmond, May 11, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,
Opposite the Post-Office, has just received a large supply of

SHOES,

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's coarse and fine Shoes;
Boy's ditto ditto different sizes;
Lady's Leather Slippers and Brunswicks;
Ditto Morocco ditto different colors;

E. W. Rootes.

Cotton Cards by the Box;
A quantity of Trunks of different sizes.

Richmond, April 15, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following routes, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington City, until the 15th day of July next inclusive.

PROPOSALS should be made in writing, and may be forwarded by post. There is no occasion for those who enter into contracts to come to the general Post-Office. When a proposal is accepted the person making it is immediately notified, and the contract, &c. is sent to the nearest post-office, to be executed in the presence of the post-master

93. From Washington Pa. by Brooke, c. h. Va. Wheeling Va. Zanesville N. T. and Hockhocking to Chilacotha twice a week. Leave Washington Pa. every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Chilacotha the next Friday and Monday by 7. P. M. *Returning*. Leave Chilacotha every Saturday and Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington the next Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.

108. From Washington City to Wileysville Va. once a week—Leave Washington every Sunday at 8. A. M.—and arrive at Wileysville by 11 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wileysville every Saturday at 1 P. M. and arrive at Washington by 3 P. M.—Contract to continue 6 months.

IN VIRGINIA.

109. From Morgantown by Petty John and Clarksburg to Marietta N. T. once a week—Leave Morgantown every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Marietta the next Monday by 3 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Marietta every Tuesday at 9. A. M. and arrive at Morgantown on Friday by 7 A. M. Contract to continue 2 years.

110. From Romney to Morgantown once a week—Leave Romney every Friday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown on Sunday by 4 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Morgantown every Monday at 10 A. M. and arrive at Romney the next Wednesday by 2 P. M.—The contract for this route to expire the 31st March 1802.

111. From Alexandria by Thomas's ferry to Piscataway once a week—Leave Alexandria every Saturday at 2. P. M. and arrive at Piscataway by 6 P. M. Leave Piscataway every Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria by 10 A. M.—Contract to continue 2 years,

112 From Bowling Green by Broadus's Mill, Harrisons and Dunkirk to New-Kent c. h. once a week—Leave Bowling Green every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at New Kent on Tuesday at 10 A. M.—Leave New Kent on Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Bowling Green on Wednesday by 6 P. M. Contract to continue 2. years.

113. From Richmond to Charles City c. h. once a week—Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Charles City c. h. on Wednesday by 6 P. M. Leave Charles City c. h. on Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 10 A. M.—Contract to continue 2 years.

114. From Petersburg by Suffex c. h. to Jerusalem once a week—Leave Petersburg every Thursday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Jerusalem by 6 P. M. Leave Jerusalem every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Thursday by 10 A. M. Contract to continue 2 years.

NOTES.

Note 1. The Postmaster General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of 5 dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument & for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person, making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year.—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of August, November, February, and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note 7. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force until the 1st October, 1803, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, April 27th, 1801.

Hay-Market Gardens.

THE HAY-MARKET GARDENS are now open for the season; the Riding Machine or Flying Gigs, wherein eight persons can be conveyed at the rate of two to five hundred yards in a minute, with great ease, by one hand, is compleated, and its effects delightful to the riders, and peculiarly efficacious to those of weak nervous habits; sundry other exercises are preparing similar in their effects;—Also, a variety of rousing Games; besides, an elegant Musical Gallery, in the centre of the Garden, calculated to contain an Organ of considerable magnitude that is hourly expected from London. The buildings that surround the Gallery are extensive enough to contain an audience of at least one thousand persons, and admirably calculated for a Summer Theatre, and situated in the most pleasant part of the city of Richmond, opposite the cataracts of James River, taking into view the town of Manchester; the Public Buildings; an extensive view of the Canal and Falls, shipping, &c. The Gardens are extensive, and laid off in broad walks, with avenues, Serpentine Alleys, Grottoes which are executing with all possible expedition. The Gates of admission are in front of the house, and opposite the Riding Machine, where a quarter of a Dollar will be demanded from those who enter, and a Ticket given in exchange, which will be received for its value in any thing that the possessor may call for in the Garden. The lower part of the Dwelling House is also open for Entertainment, where BALLS, ICE-CREAM & TEA PARTIES will be prepared on the shortest notice. ICE CREAMS, COFFEE, CAKE, and all kinds of FRUIT, and the best of LIQUORS will be constantly provided, and the most obliging attention rendered, under the immediate superintendance of the Public's

Most obedient servant,

John Pryor.

Richmond, May 14th, 1801.

N. B. Liberal encouragement will be given to good Vocal, Violin, Clarinet, Horn and Basoon performers; a good set of Players; Rope and Wire Dancers, or Equestrian Performers.

My Livery Stables,

Are in good order and well attended, abounding with Lucern, Clover and other forage. J. P.

Doctor M'Caw,

TAKES the liberty of informing those Medical Gentlemen who obtained from him the Matter of Cow Pox, that no reliance is to be placed in it as a preventive of the Small Pox;—The experiment having lately been very fully made in Norfolk by the Physicians there, from whom he procured it. The Doctor however has no doubt with respect to the principle, and supposes the cause of its having failed in creating the necessary impression on the System, "so as to render it an antidote to Small Pox," to some specific quality which must have escaped on its passage.—He still hopes, however, to be enabled to procure it fresh, "by using proper precautions," when will with pleasure supply any of his friends in the country.

Richmond, May 14th, 1801.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR *Young Ladies*

IS contemplated to be opened shortly in a centrical part of this city by a Lady, the wife of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, provided suitable encouragement should authorize the undertaking.

She proposes to teach *Plain Work, Embroidery, Dresden* and every fashionable accomplishment of this description; also the French Language; of which (with deference) she presumes she possesses a competent knowledge.

Reading, Grammar, Writing and *Arithmetic*, the ladies will be instructed in, with the aid of her husband; and parents may be assured that every possible attention will be paid to the morals of their children! with an ardent hope they may be (when their education is compleated) at least distinguished for their reverence of *religion* and their *exemplary deportment*.

Partial boarders and day scholars, it is intended to admit, and the terms made known as soon as a sufficient number of applications will justify the establishment.

Those who please to favor this address with their notice, are requested to apply to Mr. William Eenwick, who will give every necessary information to enable them to form an estimate of the ability and character of the Lady.

Richmond, May 9, 1801.

RUM

TWENTY-FIVE Hhds. Genuine Antigua Rum for Sale by

Vandewall & Mosby.

May 6th, 1801. 2w.

Antigua Rum.

THE Subscriber, (at his store opposite Mr. *Thomas White's*) offers for Sale, or in exchange for produce, 20 hogsheads of 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum, of excellent quality.

Snow Paine.

Richmond, May 12, 1801. tf.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD of fourteen or fifteen years of age will be taken as an apprentice at this office.

NOTICE

In the case of EDWARD DOWNING and THOMAS DOWNING, BANKRUPTS.

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, of the town of Petersburg, late merchants and copartners, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupts estate and effects, on the twenty-sixth day of May (instant,) at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Exchange Coffee-House in the town of Petersburg, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the said bankrupts estate and effects;—or to the compounding, submiting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto—and on other special affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's-Office, Petersburg, 11th May 1801. 4t.

Sale at New-Canton.

Lots & Houses, Negroes, Horses, &c. &c.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Peter Moseley, to secure the payment of a sum of money, due by him, to William Fenwick, and for such other purposes as are therein expressed, the following property, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to answer the purposes of the said Trust, Will be Exposed to SALE, to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, at Anderson's Tavern, in the said town, on Tuesday the 26th instant, at noon, to wit: LYDIA, a Negro Woman, with such Child or Children as she may have, (born since the execution of the said Trust) ABRAM, a son of Lydia, and MOSES, the elder, and MOSES, the younger; JOE and TOM; a COACHEE, with Harness, and the two HORSES, which usually drew it, one other Work HORSE, and one Saddle HORSE;

A Lot of Land,

Situated in the said Town, with the houses and improvements thereon, lately occupied by the said Moseley, and purchased by him of Peter Guerrant, the elder;

One other Lot,

In the said Town, with certain buildings and improvements thereon, purchased by the said Moseley of Benjamin Pollard; and two

(Unimproved) Lots,

Situated in the said Town, purchased by the said Moseley of Thomas Wilkinson.

William Berkeley.

Richmond, 15th May, 1801.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Haymond, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to Bartlett Still, will be exposed to sale, by the subscribers, for ready money, on the 25th day of July next, at the Town of Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison, FOUR TRACTS of LAND, herein after mentioned, all lying in the county of Harrison, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of 2320 dollars, with interest from 29th day of November 1800, due from the said Haymond to the said Still, and also the expenses of executing the said trust,——

TWENTY-THREE Acres on the waters of Elk creek, adjoining the lands of Thos. Nutter, George Jackson, and William Haymond, being all that tract of Land which was granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the said John Haymond, by patent dated the 26th September, 1787:—236 Acres on the South side of Elk creek, being all that tract of Land which was purchased by the said Haymond of Thomas Nutter and Sarah his wife, and was conveyed by them to the said Haymond by deed dated the 7th day of February, 1794:—200 Acres on the waters of Hacker's creek, being all that TRACT of LAND which was purchased by the said Haymond of Amos Stout and Rachael his wife, and was conveyed by them to the said Haymond by deed dated the 19th day of September 1796.

200 Acres on Stout's run, a branch of Elk creek, being all that tract of Land which was puchased by the said Haymond of Thomas Cotril and Cathrine his wife, and was conveyed by them to to the said Haymond by deed dated the 19th September 1796.

Benjamin Mosby,
John Satchell, } *Trustees.*

Richmond, May 11th, 1801.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 18.

On the 16th M. Kalitchef, and all the Russian Legation, were presented to the chief Consul.

Gen. Brune has returned from the army of Italy. Gen. Moncey has been left in the charge of it.

March 19.

Peace shall be published in Paris on the next Decadi, and in the departments as soon as the proclamation is known there, and it shall be made known thro' the Prefects and Mayors.

At night, the palace and gardens of the republic shall be illuminated, and a concert shall be given in the gardens. The whole city shall be illuminated. The day shall be celebrated by discharges of artillery every three hours; and the feast of peace shall be celebrated by the 14th of July next.

March 21.

The funds have suffered very little variation for some days past. The Tiers Consolides are at 51¼.

A Swedish vessel which entered the port of Naples on the first inst. brought intelligence that she fell in, off the heights of Sicily, with two French frigates, which formed the vanguard of a republican squadron. No news had been received there respecting the fleet commanded by Lord Keith.

It is reported that the first Consul will shortly set out for Bourdeaux, and that he will visit Rochefort. Louis Buonaparte is to serve in the army destined against Portugal.

ARMISTICE,

Between the French republic and his majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

Impressed with the sentiments of moderation and generosity manifested by the French government, as well as with the assurances of kindness displayed by the Emperor of all the Russias with respect to the court of Naples, and desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war between France and Sicilian majesty, by contributing on their part to the conclusion of a general peace.

Gen. Murat, commander in chief of the army of observation, and the Chevalier Micheroux, consent to an armistice on the following conditions:

Article 1. The armistice shall take place between the armies of his Sicilian majesty and those of the French republic by land and by sea.

All the captures made within ten days from the signing of the present treaty, shall be reciprocally restored.

2 The Neapolitan army shall evacuate the States of the Church, and commence its march from the present date, so as to quit altogether the Ecclesiastical territory within ten days.

3. The French army shall keep its present positions.

4. All the ports of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily shall be shut against all vessels of war or trade, whether English or Turkish, until a definitive treaty of peace between France and those two powers; and the ships which belong to them shall depart from the said ports within 22 hours from the signing of the present treaty, after due notice.

5. The French ships of war and merchant vessels, and those of their allies, shall enjoy in the ports of the Two Sicilies, the privileges granted to the most favoured nations.

The subsequent articles relate to the liberality given by the French republic to the Neapolitan vessels to enter all French ports, to the prohibition of the exportation of all kinds of grain and ammunition in favour of the English, particularly for the Island of Malta, until the conclusion of a general peace, and to release from prison of citizen Dolomieu and the generals Dumas and Montecoul, taken on their return from Egypt, as well as to that of the Neapolitan prisoners.

The armistice is dated head-quarters, Foligna, Feb. 18, and signed by General Count De Mas, the Chevalier Micheroux, Murat, the commander in chief.

Acts of the Government.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the French.

FRENCHMEN,

"A glorious peace has terminated the war of the Continent. Your frontiers are extended to the limits assigned to them by nature. People for a long time separated from you, again join their brethren and augment your population, your territory, and your force in the proportion of one sixth.

"You are indebted to these successes to the courage of our warriors, to their patience in enduring fatigue, to their passion for glory and to the care of liberty and of their country, but you are also indebted to them for the fortunate return of harmony, and to that union of sentimental interest which have more than once preserved France from ruin.

"While you remained united, your enemies did not hope to vanquish you, they hoped you would be conquered by yourselves, and that the power which had triumphed over their efforts would perish amid the convulsions of discord and of anarchy.

"Their hopes have been disappointed. May such hopes never rise again! Be eternally united by the remembrance of your domestic misfortunes, and by the conviction of your greatness and and force. Dread to debase by servile passions a reputation which so many exploits have consecrated to glory and to immortality.

"Let a generous emulation render our arts and our industry productive; let useful labour embellish that France, which people of all nations shall no longer name but with respect and admiration, and let the foreigner find once more among you those amiable virtues and endearing hospitalities which characterised you ancestors!

"Let every profession rise in proportion to the dignity of the French name, and let commerce, in restoring its relations with the other nations, observe that fidelity which fixes confidence and assist fortune, but upon a system the influence and permanence of which be guaranteed by mutual esteem and interest!

"Thus our commerce shall resume the rank to which it is entitled—thus the ties which attach to our cause the enlightened people of the Continent shall be strengthened—thus even that Nation which is still armed against France, shall oblure its exorbitant pretesions, and be sensible that no true happiness, with respect to nations as well as individuals, can be found but in the prosperity of all.

"*Buonaparte*, First Consul of the Republic, orders the above Proclamation to be inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and published, printed, and affixed in all the Departments of the Republic.

"The First Consul, (Signed)

"BUONAPARTE."

WAR, BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

St. Sebastians, March 3, 1801.

The commandant general of the province of Guipescoa, to the commander Dufour, of the 11th military division.

"*Monsr. le General,*

"I have received this instant, from my court, and by an extraordinary courier, a Decree of the King, of which I have the honour to transmit to you a literal copy.

"After a long negociation with the court of Portugal, in order to incline it to make peace with the French republic, under the mediation of his Spanish majesty, the king has found himself under the painful necessity of declaring war against that court, to which he is allied by the precious ties of blood and affection.

"This resolution has been peremptorily made necessary, by the obstinate resistance of the Portuguese government to the advantageous peace which was offered with France, to which the former government had promised to agree, on different occasions, and this in contempt of the powerful intervention of the king of Spain, and of the complete vengeance of France, which must have been inflicted, but for the interference of his Spanish majesty.

"One of the abuses which have provoked this determination of the king, is, his paternal solicitude in favor of his subjects, who have experienced every sort of injustice and violence on the part of the Portuguese tribunals, and from the Portuguese themselves, by whom they have been insulted in their several homes.

"The property of Spaniards has not been respected, either on the coasts or in the harbors of Portugal, and the usurpations which the English had commenced, were completed by the judgments of the Portuguese admiralty. The same tribunals restored to the English the prizes lawfully made by our cruisers.

"It is notorious, that the Portuguese vessels have made part of the squadrons of the enemy, and also that the alliance between Portugal and England is one of the principal means which facilitate the the hostilties of the latter power.

"With so many motives, and after having vainly exercised his parental affection under every circumstance, and during the long space of four years, the king has deemed it necessary to make use of just reprisals, and to declare war against the court of Portugal, by attacking it in conjunction with France. His majesty therefore orders, that all communication with the kingdom of Portugal shall cease—that the present decree shall be published thro' out his dominions—and that his subjects assume defensive measures for themselves, and offensive against the Portuguse.

"I hasten to transmit to you this news, because it will be found highly interesting to both nations in its publicity and operations.

Signed, *Antocine Amar.*

From the Boston Palladium.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

Tinteo Gallicos et bonna ferentes.

In a late Palladium some notice was taken of a work written at Paris, (under the eye of government,) professedly to exhibit to view the present policy of France towards other nations. A copious extract of that work relative to the Marine Commerce has appeared in the European Journals, which makes it evident that the Northern leaugue entirely a French project, to unite all nations against the English, who alone obstruct France in her designs to establish unrivailed power.

The writer, who may be considered as speaking of the French cabinet, demands on behalf of neutral nations an *unlimited* freedom of navigation, as a general maritime right.—He says this object of public right has never been realized; it remains still among theories of philosophers. Neutral states however will not reproach France, for she has been the first to propose that their navigation should be liberated from every species of restraint, and all cruising against trading vessels be abolished. This he thinks shews how closely the politics of France are naturally connected with the independence and prosperity of all other nations. He charges England with having adopted a different theory, which being at first established by her naval superiority, is now become a right, founded on usage and the general compliance of other states; in consequence of which, neutral commerce being harrassed and opposed, has recourse to the practice of importance, treachery and baseness. France, he says, has been the first to attempt to reform these abuses; and at the commencement of the present war, proposed the only measure which could relieve commerce from its fetters, and neutral states from their slavery. He acknowledges that France did not support the system that she recommended, which would have bordered on folly if she had—on the contrary, she did contribute by her laws, to the losses of neutrals, and the general destruction of commerce; but she has had the glory to acknowledge, and the merit of repairing this fault—she has reformed her maritime regulations, according *to the principles of modern neutrality, which have hitherto existed in theory only.*—These regulations, and the engagements she is about to contract with the U. States, are the best proofs of her respect for the independence of commercial nations, and of her wishes that they may, at length feel the necessity of breaking the fetters which shackle their industry; but as nothing could be more foolish than to undertake to emancipate a people, not possessed of discernment sufficient to feel the full value of liberty, and of the necessary spirit to acquire that blessing, so it would be equally absurd to break the yoke, by which trade and navigation are oppressed, if the various governments, looking forward to the new system, are at the same time, deficient in courage or judgment, and are unwilling to contribute their assistance to secure their own independence.

The preceding, selected from among many of the same import and tendency, are sufficiently alarming to engage the sober attention of every friend to the peace, welfare, or independence of the *United States* They will occasion various reflections and observations among which the following will find a place:

1st. It is remarkable that of all nations in Europe, France should feel or affect to feel, the most lively concern for neutral rights; rights, which in her wars by sea, as well as land, she violates more audaciously than any other nation;—but France, all powerful by land, has for half a century been beaten on the sea; and her commerce, so essential to the prosperity of modern nations, is annihilated in time of war by the fleets of her great rival. It is thro' her commerce alone she is vulnerable, and this she intends shall be covered by neutrals, or make them associates in her wars. In every maritime war, of any magnitude, France as well as Britain, must be a party, or cease to be a primary power.

2d. *Unlimited freedom of navigation*, as claimed by *France* for neutrals, *is not a right*, and change. A claim for neutrals, so incompatible with the rights of belligerents, is absurd, and can never be established. It must be always opposed by the strongest, by those who are masters of the sea, whether they be English, Dutch, French, Russians or Americans; it must necessarily be opposed by those who alone could enforce it. This is the true reason why it has hitherto remained, and forever will remain, as Buonaparte's writer expresses it, "among the theories of philosophers," never to be realised.

3d. France assumes great merit for *proposing* to reform maritime abuses, and alledges that she attempted this at the commencement of the present war. Yet France herself testifies in the amplest manner that she knowingly, wilfully and disdainfully authorised her cruisers to capture every description of property that should be met with on the ocean—some times upon the most flimsy pretence, often without any, and always in direct opposition to her own professed principles, as well as those of justice and the law of nations, which others respect. In February, 1793, France declared war against England, and notwithstanding the opposition of solemn treaties, in May following, she authorised, by law, the capture of American vessels. Doubtful of the effect of this outrage, she, for a moment, rescinded the law, but, relying on our blind partiality, she immediately renewed it, & while she has been talking to us of her equity, moderation and good faith, she has despoiled us of many millions of dollars, which in the rigorous courts of haughty insolent Britain, would, under similar circumstances, have been restored to their rightful owner.

4th. The intention of the United States, as one of the enslaved nations, whose fetters are to be broken as soon as they are fit for liberty, calls to mind the language of GENET, in 1793, and would lead us to expect a renewal of the scenes of that day, if nothing further was said; but from a subsequent paragraph, to be quoted in a future paper, it will appear that the proposition is more explicit to take arms against England as a proof of sense and spirit, and as the future title to the assistance of France.

AMERICANUS.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Yesterday arrived here, the fast-sailing ship Hazard, capt. Gardner, of Salem, after a remarkably short passage of 44 days from the Cape of Good Hope. This arrival has furnished us with Calcutta, and Cape papers to the 21st March. From the last paper our readers will perceive, in this day's Gazette, some interesting extracts.

In addition to the articles which are extracted from our Cape Town papers, capt. Gardner informs us, that the ships for the expedition, which had sailed from Calcutta and the coast, were to rendezvous at Trincomale, the greater part of which had arrived. The last ships for the expedition were to sail from Calcutta in

two or three days after the Hazard—their destination unknown—but it was supposed to be against Batavia, Manilla, and Mauritius. At the Cape, however, it was believed to be destined for the Red Sea. Three or four transports had sailed from the Cape, and as many more were on the eve of sailing, when the Hazard left that place.

CAPE-TOWN, March 21.

We are informed that the governor general of Manilla has issued a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants to give in a return of persons capable of bearing arms. It is further enjoined all the militia to be particularly attentive to guns of alarm, as they more than ever apprehended an attack from the English. This is said to have gained much credit among the merchants, since the news arrived of an attempt on Batavia, insomuch, that there was a suspension of all commercial affairs, and the warehouses, which were pretty full of goods, were entirely shut up.—There were only two frigates, at Minilla, fit for sea; two ships of the line, in the harbor, had been so disabled in various typhoons, that their commanders would not venture out to sea in them. Great consternation prevails at the place, in case an attack should be made, as they are by no means in a state of resistance.

By the Unanimity, we have at last received some accounts respecting Batavia; which place is not in possession of the British as was supposed. The following is the statement we have been enabled to gather on this subject. A small English force, consisting of about 200 men, landed on the island of Onrust, near Batavia, in September last; not with the intention of taking possession of the place, but for the purpose of destroying the vessels, &c. in the harbor, which service was performed with the greatest success; also, all the warehouses and storehouses, with their contents.

We learn, that when the accounts of this transaction reached the Minillas, the Spaniards, apprehensive of a similar visit, were making the greatest preparations to repel an attack.

Later accounts state, that the inhabitants of Batavia themselves have destroyed their ships and stores, to prevent them falling into the hands of the English.

During the heavy gale of wind from the North-West, on Wednesday the 11th at night, a brig employed in weighing the guns, belonging to his majesty's ship Sceptre, (unfortunately lost last year) was driven on shore, and entirely wrecked.

The La Fortune privateer, has captured three Spanish vessels, which are hourly expected to arrive.

The Spanish brig now lying in the Bar, taken by the above ship, is likely to turn out a valuable prize; upwards of 5000 Spanish dollars have been found in *one* of the water casks. Her lading chiefly consists of salt beef, tallow, hides &c.

TABLE BAY.

Sunday, March 8, arrived at (America) Forrester, from the Manillas, Dec. 18th, bound to Charleston.

March 13, arrived the Catharine (American) Woodward, from Manilla bound to Boston, laden with sugar, cotton, and indigo.

March 15th, arrived a Spanish brig, prize to La Fortune, captain Hallerow.

Arrived in Saldanah Bay the 15th inst. La Fortune, Sinclair Hallerow, Esq. commander, of London, private ship of war, 22 guns, from a cruize off the coast of Brazil, to refit.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

The following incident makes considerable noise in Paris, and very much engages the public attention;—Two young men a few days ago went to the house of a midwife, and requested her to follow them, in order to deliver a lady in whom they took an interest, promising her a hundred Louis for her reward. She got into the carriage with them, and after riding nearly an hour, and through a number of turnings, she arrived at the place of destinaton. She there found a young lady, whom she delivered safely. While she held the child in her arms, a woman with a mask came in and took it from her, bestowing on it at the same time the greatest caresses. To this extraordinary scene one much more horrible succeeded. Two men in masks rushed into the room, and dispatched the unfortunate mother with their poinards. The midwife was then paid her hundred Louis, and carried with as much precaution as had been used in taking her out. On the following day she went to the office of police, and depositted the one hundred louis, declaring at the same time that she could not point out the house, but that she had marked the door of it with the blood of the unfortunate victim.

CHILLICOTHE, March 26.

On Saturday, last a young man of the name of Fairburn, was drowned at the crossings of Paint Creek. It is said he was from Rockingham county, Virginia. The sympathizing citizens of this place in a particular manner exerted themselves to discover the body of the unfortunate man, which after considerable search the next day, was effected, entangled in some drift. A jury of enquiry was immediately summoned, who brought in their virdict accidental death. His remains were after decently interred in the town burying ground.

By Saturday Night's Mail.

LONDON, March 26.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

STATE of the NATION.

Mr. PITT's SPEECH.

"Sir, I cannot be indifferent in the discussion of this subject, recollecting as I do with gratitude and exultation, the confidence which in common with myself and honourable friends, I have experienced as a faithful servant of the crown, nor can I with any consistency pretend to indifference, when I remember the ample portion of personal confidence I have enjoyed. Unless gentlemen are fully prepared to retract all the votes which they have given; unless they are completely convinced of the necessity of changing their opinions, so repeatedly and so solemnly pledged with regard to the nature of the contest; unless they are in every respect satisfied that it is not, what they have all along considered it to be, a contest for our independence as a nation with our enemies abroad, and for our internal safety and existence as a people with our enemies at home; the honor and consistency of the house must be violated by agreeing to the motion of the honorable gentleman. It will be a future consideration for the house and the country at large to decide whether those persons who have from the commencement to the present period opposed the war on the principles of the enemy; whether those persons who have proceeded upon the plan recognized by our adversaries themselves; whether those who have by their arguments prompted their views, and by their efforts counteracted your exertions during the whole of the struggle in which we are engaged, are worthy of directing the system of public affairs, and of possessing the confidence of the country. If the moment shall ever come when, by treading back those steps in which you have hitherto marched you are to avoid a smaller portion of the calamities which threaten you;—if that moment shall arrive when the house shall listen to those counsels which they have uniformly rejected, then shall I think there is some cause for despondency,—[A general cry of *hear! hear!*] When the counsels of those persons shall be resorted to as necessary for the support and security of the state, then shall I feel much reason for banishing the hopes I now entertain of our successes and triumphs. Those who are friends to the late administration, and at the same time concur in the vote which you are called upon to give, cannot easily convice the house of the consistency of their conduct for having approved all the important cases of the conduct, of the administration, they now come forward and press an inqury into the causes which induced them to support the measures they sanctioned. I perceive, according to the manner in which the question is proposed, two set of gentlemen are requested to vote upon principles directly opposite. One set is called upon to vote because the late administration is out of office; and the other, because they are adverse to the new ministers. There is no explicit charge preferred of crimes and misdemeanors; there is no precise accusation brought forword; no specific statement made; but these gentlemen are to take the benefit of the vote, while I shall only have the benefit of a speech. The hon. gentleman opposite to me says, here is an administration gone out of office who had the confidence of the house, and the complaint is not that the persons are out of office who had the confidence of the house, but that you are deprived of their services for some cause which the honorable gentleman wish to know, and which cannot be explained. At the same time, while it is admitted and made the subject of complaint, that these persons are no longer employed, and it is known that those who succeed them possess the same principles, yet they are not to enjoy the confidence given to their predecessors. If the exercise of the royal prerogative should appoint new ministers, might not the same objection be made against them upon the ground of their not being tried, as against the present administration? I should like to know, and to have the point satisfactorily made out, upon what grounds, in a fair and constitutional way, we are to deny to them that trial to which they have an undoubted right, and which I, as well as the honourable gentleman opposite me, have enjoyed? But, on the contrary, I maintain Sir, that they are not unknown to the country, and that they are not what they have been called, new ministers. If one of them in particular were the subject of investigation; one who knew how to conciliate all parties; and who has evinced talents of the most distinguished kind, with what propriety, let me ask, can you refuse to try him? With what consistency can the honorable gentleman opposite to me undertake to say, "because you "have quitted a situation superior to all "others in this house, because you have "displayed powers which have graced that "high situation, and because you have ac-"cepted an office of great trust without "any solicitation on your part, we are "therefore to refuse the confidence which "you have a right to claim?" If I turn my eyes to the bench below me, I see another instance of irresistible claims to the confidence of the house. I see a noble lord filling the office of secretary of state, who has been ten years in parliament, whose information, industry, and superior powers of mind are undoubted, and I may add, whose abilities are hereditary. If any gentleman can be named more qualified than the noble lord to perform the duties of his office, I consent to admit that he is new and untried. I certainly expect that the hon. gentleman on the other side of the house, whose extraordinary talents make him an exception in every thing that requires uncommon powers, and the exercise of superior faculties.

If the hon. gentleman can state any person more qualified for the situation which he fills, than my noble friend, I shall then give up the question; but I beg leave to say, that in the observations I have made, I mean no incivility to any man. It is necessary for me to mention those who at present hold the great offices of the state? I believe any notice or eulogium of mine, with respect to the arrangements in the law department will not be requisite. Is the man who is to hold the Great Seal unknown and new to the country. Yet there is one of whom I shall take the liberty of speaking a word. I must in common with all who hear me give to the noble Lord who presided at the admiralty that approbation and praise to which his eminent services are entitled; but I must also ask, is the name of St. Vincent new to the public? are the professional merits and the active services in which he has been constantly employed, of no account? His name alone is sufficient to inspire the enemy with terror, and is a shield and bulwark. I therefore maintain that the hon. gentleman are not borne out in their statements against ministers, when they assert they are incapable or untried men. Having said thus much as to the general view of the subject, may I be permitted to say a few words of personal relation to me and my colleagues? I must confess, Sir, that I am at loss to understand what is exactly meant by the mystery which has been the topic of animadversion. The hon. gentleman was pleased to allow that a conscientious feeling is a sufficiant reason for declining offices of importance held under the Crown, and I may add, that no man can withdraw his services at a moment when they are particularly wanted, unless that conscientious feeling do exist, and be applicable to considerations of great magnitude. I have for my own part lived in a very active manner for seventeen years, during which I have of course, had a very considerable share in the direction of public affairs, and I do not hesitate to say I now feel that I have retired to a private station as much inclined and ready to challenge and indulge enquiry, as when I was in office, and enjoyed the confidence of this house. In all the interests which have been agitated, and the responsibility which must be found, I feel that I have a deeper share, than any other person, and I do not shrink from any discussion either into the motives or effects during my official situation under the Crown. But I must observe that I have not relinquished that situation from the apprehension of difficulties, or the fear of dangers and embarrassments which might be thrown out in the way of the public service. Respecting a melancholy event, and my conduct upon that occasion, in which I was certainly very deeply interested, I have to state that I feel myself ready to challenge enquiry, and to meet the question of responsibility." With respect to the importance of the measures alluded to by the hon. gentleman, I mean to the Catholics, though I may be supported in my sentiments by the gentlemen opposite, to me, I am not convinced that I shall have their perfect concurrence. It is not a fit time to agitate the question and whatever measures may be though just and necessary to be brought forward by myself and friends, I beg leave to be distinctly understood, that we desire to disclaim the phrase of Catholic Emancipation.

We entertain no such meaning; but I think that extending to them them the benefits of the remaining rights and privileges, would be a measure rendered particularly wise and salutary after the great act of the Union; that in every point of view it would be less dangerous than before that event, and could be accomplished with more safety to the interests of the church and state. More than this I will not say, and beyond it I will not go. With respect to the nature of the measure, even thus much would not have been drawn from me if the house had agreed to go into the committee on the state of the nation; for it does not possess the power of compelling an answer from me or any individual upon any principle which can be set up in consequence of such proceeding. The decision of the question will not serve the cause of the Catholics, nor can the committee throw any light upon it, and as little shall its enquiries tend to lay open the obstacles and difficulties which prevented us from bringing it forward. When the honourable gentlemen speak of a mystery, they are pleased to draw the name of the sovereign into question, and appear, at the same time angry that we should make it a matter of consideration whether it is proper that name should be introduced. Thus they use the opinion of the sovereign in one way, and the conviction of his servants in another. If they deny to the sovereign the right of having and expressing an opinion, they are guilty of conduct which goes in the most material manner to destroy the constitutional privileges of monarchical power, and they will consent to the establishment of the oligarchical system. If any measure can occur of a peculiar kind in which the royal opinion is to be defended, it is the present consideration. With respect to the assurances said to have been held out to the Catholics, a paper has been mentioned which has been the subject of much conversation, and as the name of a noble lord at the head of the government of Ireland has been introduced, I beleive that the noble lord did write that paper, for the purpose of making certain communication to the Catholics of Ireland in consequence of the resignation of ministers, and in order to prevent any expression of feeling that might be likely to disturb the tranquility of the country. It may be necessary to state, that the subject of the paper was not communicated through me, but through my noble friend near me; and it cannot become the substance of a charge, because we published our intentions that we might prevent any embarrassments and dangers which were likely to arise. The phrases used in that paper were not constructed by me, but the general tenor of it and the sentiments which it contained, were certainly conformable to the opinions I have expressed in the house. I mean, that a measure of this sort appeared to be so great, as to require the sanction and support of government; and that although we desired to carry it into effect, yet we thought that any atttempt to press the question forward, so as to endunger the public tranquility would be altogether unjustifiable. Upon these grounds, it was our determination to resist such an attempt with as much firmness and perseverance as we should otherwise have come forward in its defence, and left the consideration and adoption of it to a more fit opportunity and a more mature discussion. As to any other pledge I declare that none has been given which can disable me from acting as my public duty requires in an individual character.—I am ashamed to trouble the house so long.—(A cry of *hear!*) If the question be put to me whether gentlemen did so pledge themselves to the catholics, and prejudged the decision of the legislature as to render our retirement necessary, I answer no; and I can state that the catholics never conceived that any such pledge had been given. They certainly might have expected the accomplishment of the measure, as the consequence of the union, and they might have been justified in thinking that it had a more probable chance of succeeding as the result of an act which ended to reconcile opinions of the most different nature. Such were the sentiments which I entertained before the union, and such are the opinions with which I continue since the union to be impressed; but I desire to be distinctly understood, that no pledge of the kind alluded to has been given. I shall say a few words with respect to the general plan of the war. That the object of the contest was the re-establishment of royalty in France, I do not attempt to deny; for, that end accomplished would have necessarily restored tranquility to Europe; but I have never yet stated that its establishment was the *sine qua non* of peace.

(To be Continued.)

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

Captain Neil, of the Agues, from St. Sebastians, politely favoured the editors with the following copy of a letter from consul O'Brien.

Copy of a letter From Lewis M. O'Brien, Esquire, American consul, dated St. Andero, 27th March, to James Cahill, at St. Sebastians.

"Please acquaint the masters and supercargoes of American vessels in your place and passage, that there is a scarcity of vessels at Malaga, and many freights offer, and very high; also tell them, that by a circular I have received yesterday, and of which I shall send you a copy next post, the BASHAW of TRIPOLI, in Barbary, has declared HOSTILE intentions towards the United States.

By the arrival from St. Sebastians, we learn, that the *sovereign people* of France were much displeased at our senate's not ratifying the convention between the two countries, without the exception of the second article.

NORFOLK, May 9.

Communication.

VACCINE DISEASE.

We are authorised to say, from medical information, that the *Cow-Pox*, as introduced here, has failed in its imputed power of precluding the *Small-Pox*. Most of those who have since been inoculated for the latter disease received it as usual—It is not intended by this to prejudice the public mind against the supposed improvement in the practice of inoculation; because from the great respect due to the talents and candor of the original and successful experimenters in the *vaccine disease*, we are obliged to suspect that the *matter* here used, was either not genuine, or had lost its virtue. We only mean to guard those who have received the *matter* from this place, against trusting to the disease produced by it as a security against the *Small-Pox*.

Norfolk, May 9. 1801.

Wm. M'Kenzie, & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Goods,

Which they offer for SALE, on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 18, 1801. [4w]

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1801.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

STOCK.

Six per Cents,	-	12/ to 12/6
Three per Cent,	-	10/

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days, 20 per cent.

PRODUCE.

Richmond Tobacco, old,	33/ to 34/	Cash.
	36/	60 days.
new,	30/ to 33/	Cash.
	33/ to 34/	60 days
Flour, Fine,	60/	Cash.
	63/	60 days.
Ditto, Superfine,	63/	Cash.
	66/	60 days.
Wheat,	10/ to 12/6	Cash.
Indian Corn,	22/6 to 23/	per bar
Hemp,	£75 to £78	per ton.

The Hon. Oliver Elsworth, late Envoy of the United States to the French Republic, arrived at Boston, the 6th inst. in the ship Nancy, Capt. Orne, from Bristol, and was immediately waited upon by a number of gentlemen of respectability.

Sporting Intelligence.

This day, (12th May,) the Tappahannock Jockey Club commenced, which terminated as follows:

First day, 2 mile heats, for 200 dollars. Col. Tayloe's B. H. Whistle Jacket, six years old, 120lbs. 1 1

Maj. Hoskin's B. M. Celerity, 5 years old, 112lbs. } 2 dist.

Colonel Tayloe's Roan Colt, Harper, by Gray Diomed, (bred by himself,) walked over for the 100 dollars each, Sweepstake.

Wednesday, May 13th.

Second day, for 150 dolls. 3 mile heats; Col. Tayloe's, B. C. Little Devil, by Dare-Devil, (bred by himself) walked over.

NOTIFICATION!

THE underfigned, ci-de-vant Marshal of the District of Virginia, requests that applications upon the subject of the Second Census, may, in future, be addressed to the several Marshals of the Eastern and Western Districts. The completion of which important business, having been confided to those Officers.

Certain Defendants against whom it has been his *singular* misfortune to have acted *since the 23d of March last*, are respectfully invited to a personal interview for the purpose of reciprocal accommodation.

An exhibition of such official claims as may remain unsatisfied, shall meet prompt attention.

DAVID MEADE RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 18, 1801. 3w

FOR SALE.

All the PROPERTY *of the Subscriber, in this City.*

HIS DWELLING HOUSE, and three adjoining LOTS; five other LOTS, beyond the Basin, with two new and comfortable DWELLING HOUSES; & several other buildings, yielding a handsome rent;—Together with a choice

Tract of Land,

Called the Woods Farm,

Part of the famous CURL's ESTATE.

Payment *may be* made in Negroes for the whole or any part; and if a purchaser is disposed to negociate for a number beyond the value of the above property, he may be accommodated with CASH, for the balance.

David M. Randolph.

Richmond, May 18, 1801. [7w]

Ten Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living in Cumberland county about the 20th of November last an apprentice boy to the Wheel Rights trade, by the name of

James Proffit;

He is about five feet six inches high, about 18 years old, light made, dark hair and eyes, and has an impediment in his speech. I forwarn all persons from harboring, employing or conveying him out of the state. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said apprentice to me

John Newton.

May 11, 1801.

United States Middle Circuit, Virginia District, November term, 1801.

Peter Defarges,	Plaintiff,	
Against		In Chancery.
Alexis Francis Joseph Dauchy,	Defendant.	

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here at the next court and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol.

(Copy) test

law2w] Wm. MARSHALL, *Clk.*

107

District of Virginia, Richmond,

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE, April 25, 1801.

FOR the more certain information of all concerned, the 6th Section of the Act of Congress, intituled "an Act to establish a General Stamp-Office," is thus republished—also the act of last session of Congress, entituled "an Act, to amend the act, intituled an act to establish a General Stamp-Office," viz:

6th Section of the Act to establish a General Stamp-Office,—

And be it further enacted, That if any deed, instrument or writing whatever, charged by law with the payment of duty, shall have been, or shall be written or printed, by any person or persons whomsoever, upon vellum, parchment or paper, not stamped or marked according to law, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, stamped or marked, at a lower rate of duty than is by law required for such deed, instrument or writing, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for the person or persons holding such deed, instrument or writing, within twelve calendar months after the time of giving notice as aforesaid,* or within six calendar months after the execution of such deed, instrument or writing, to pay to the collector of the revenue, within whose collection district such person or persons shall reside, the duty chargeable by law on such deed, instrument or writing, together with ten dollars in addition to such duty, which duty and additional sum of ten dollars, such collector is hereby authorised and required to receive, and without fee or reward to endorse a receipt therefor, under his hand and seal, upon some part of such deed, instrument or writing, which deed, instrument or writing, so endorsed, it shall then be lawful for such person or persons to produce to the surveyor of the revenue within whose assessment district such person or persons shall reside, which surveyor thereupon, shall certify under his hand and seal, and upon some part of the said deed, instrument or writing, that the same so endorsed as aforesaid, has been produced to him, and that the said endorsement is in his belief genuine, after which said endorsement and certificate, and not otherwise, such deed, instrument or writing, shall be to all intents and purposes, as valid and available, as if the same had been or were stamped, counterstamped, or marked as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

* This notice was given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and bears date the 1st September, 1800.

An Act,

To amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to Establish a General Stamp Office.

Section 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That whenever any person or persons shall pay to a Collector of the Revenue, the duty chargeable by law on a deed, instrument or writing, on which the stamp duty chargeable by law shall not have been paid, together with the further sum of ten dollars, and shall obtain the endorsement and receipt of such Collector, upon such deed, instrument or writing, therefor, agreeably to the provisions of an act, intituled "An act to establish a General Stamp Office," passed on the twenty third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, to produce such deed, instrument or writing, to the Supervisor of the Revenue within whose district such person or persons shall reside; which supervisor thereupon shall certify under his hand and seal, and upon some part of the said deed, instrument or writing, that the same, so endorsed, has been produced to him, and that the said endorsement is, in his belief, genuine; after which said endorsement and certificate, and not otherwise, such deed, instrument or writing, shall be to all intents and purposes as valid and available as if the same had been or were stamped, counter-stamped, or marked as by law required; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, intituled, "an act to establish a general stamp office," as requires certain duties to be performed by the Surveyors of the Revenue, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES HILLHOUSE,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3d, 1801.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

The only change effected by the latter act is, that after payment to, and endorsement under the hand and seal of a Collector of the Revenue, the deed, instrument or writing, shall be produced to, and receive the certificate of the Supervisor, instead of that of a Surveyor of the Revenue, whose powers in this respect are repealed.

And that those concerned may see that the endorsements of the collectors are in the form in which they have been instructed to give them, it is deemed well to include the same in this publication, viz: "Received of A. B. Cents for stamp duty; also ten dollars. Given under my hand and seal, this day of 1801.

C. D. *Collector of Revenue. (seal.)*

Collection District Survey Virginia.

The collectors legally authorised to transact this business are those employed in the collection of the Direct Tax, and are as follow, viz:

NAMES.	Numbers of Survey.	Numbers of Collection Districts.	In what Counties or Towns Resident or acting.
In the first Survey.			
Fleming Terrel	1	1	Caroline
John Priddy		2	Hanover
Robert Priddy		3	Henrico
Edmund Graves		4	Charles City
Richard Graves		5	New Kent
Henry Power		6	James City
John Power		7	York
John Cocke		8	Warwick
James Finny		9	Elizabeth City
Thomas Jones		10	Glouceſter
Mordecai Cook		11	Matthews
Edmund Ware		12	Middleſex
John Tribble		13	Eſſex
Wm. T. Fleet		14	King and Queen
John Taliaferro		15	King William
Thomas Carter		16	Lancaſter
Richard Ball		17	Northumberland
Daniel Lawſon		18	Richmond county
Daniel Carmichael		19	Weſtmoroland
John Harvey		20	King George.
In the ſecond Survey.			
Thomas L. Alliſon	2	1	Stafford
Daniel Maſon		2	Prince William
Francis Adams		3	Fairfax
John L. Berkeley		4	Loudon
John Withers, jun.		5	Fauqueir
Richard I. Tutt		6	Culpeper
Wm. A. Bradford		7	Madiſon
Thomas Bell		8	Orange
Mathew Rodes		9	Albemarle
John Waller		10	Louiſa
Samuel Overton		11	Spotſylvania
Charles Page		12	Town of Alexandria
In the third Survey.			
Robert H. Saunders	3	1	Goochland
Samuel Richardſon		2	Fluvanna
Nelſon Anderſon		3	Amherſt
Robert Snoddy		4	Campbell
Henry Brown		5	Bedford
Peter Saunders, jun.		6	Franklin
Robert G. Payne		7	Henry
Samuel Clarke		8	Patrick
William Irby		9	Pittſylvania
William M'Craw		10	Halifax
John Fitzpatrick		11	Charlotte
John Street		12	Mecklenburg
Joſeph M. Street		13	Lunenburg
Thomas Clarke		14	Nottoway
Allen Towns		15	Amelia
Joſeph Pleaſants		16	Powhatan
Drury Woodſon		17	Cumber'and
John J. Brown		18	Buckingham
John Clarke.		19	Prince Edward.
In the Fourth Survey.			
John Bull	4	1	Accomack
Robert Jacob		2	Northampton
Benjamin Payne		3	Borough of Norfolk
Swepſon Whitehead		4	Princeſs Ann
William H. Smith		5	Norfolk County
Richard H. Bradford		6	Nanſemond
Wilſon Davis		7	Iſle of Wight
Joſhua Forte		8	Southampton
John Velvin		9	Surry
David Maſon		10	Suſſex
John H. Peterſon		11	Prince George
James Gibbon		12	Town of Peterſburg
Edward Wi[illegible]ham		13	Dinwiddie
Patrick Boiſſeau		14	Cheſterfield
Joſeph Saunders		15	Brunſwick
William Bonner		16	Greenſville.
In the fifth Survey.			
Henry Buſh	5	1	Frederick
George Lind		2	Shenandoah
Aſher Waterman		3	Rockingham
Samuel Clarke		4	Auguſta
Henry Burnett		5	Pendleton
Samuel Ball		6	Randolph
Elias Stilwell		7	Harriſon
William Naylor		8	Hampſhire
John Hay		9	Hardy
Moſes Collins		10	Berkeley
George Stricker		11	Ohio, including Wood
Alexander Hawthorn		12	Monongalia
Allen Griffin		13	Brooke
In the ſixth ſurvey.			
John Alexander	6	1	Rockbridge
Robert Rowland		2	Botetourt
Robert Steele		3	Greenbrier, includ. Monroe
Henry Edmundſon		4	Montgomery
Hugh M'Gavoe		5	Wythe
John Fulkerſon		6	Waſhington
Samuel Ewing		7	Ruſſell, including Lee.
George Pitzer		8	Bath
Jehab Graham		9	Kanawha
Matthew Dickey		10	Grayſon.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

Valuable Land, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the TRACT OF LAND, whereon he now resides, containing by a late survey, 1507 acres, lying within six miles of Charlottesville, and 14 of Milton. There is on this tract, about 300 acres of cleared land, in excellent condition for farming, one third of which will be in corn the present year, and may be seeded the ensuing fall with small grain. The uncleared land is, a great proportion of it, equal to any in this part of the country, for tobacco, and lies well. The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House 34 feet square, divided into five rooms, three below, and two above stairs, with a fire place in each, Dairy, Smoak House, &c. all just compleated; and a Well of excellent water in the yard, with sufficient houses for Overseer and Servants. The purchaser may be supplied with Corn, Fodder, &c. on the place, as the crop will be disposed of in the Fall. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and one, two, and three equal annual payments for the balance: or should the purchaser prefer it, ten years credit may be had on one half the purchase, by paying interest thereon.

Reuben Burnley.

Albemarle, April 3, 1801. 3m

P. S. The above land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, if required.

Gilliat & Kirby

Have received by the late arrivals, their

SPRING GOODS.

They have also for Sale,

LONDON PORTER, in Bottles.
Do. Brown Stout in Hhds.
Richmond, May 4th, 1801. 1m.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday, *the 20th day of June next, at the* EAGLE TAVERN, *for Ready* MONEY,

The Houses and Lot of Ground,

BELIEVED to be more than half an acre, at present occupied by Samuel M'Craw, Esquire.

The Improvements are, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stable & Carriage House—An Office, Smoke House, a good Well of Water, and a Garden under a good enclosure—

—ALSO,—

4 Half Acre Lots,

UNIMPROVED,

Being part of the Land formerly the Property of the late Rev. William Coutts and known by Numbers 57, 58, 69 and 70.

This property being pledged for the payment of money due to me, the Sale will absolutely take place on that day, and a good title will be made to the purchaser.

John Hopkins.

Richmond, May 9th, 1801. 12t

NOTICE.

BEING about to leave this state, all persons having any demands against me, will please apply immediately, and they shall be paid: those indebted will, I hope, make me payment, without further delay.

It is my intention to get settled in Liverpool, in all the month of July ensuing, for the purpose of receiving consignments, of tobacco, or any other article of American produce, Mr. Benjamin Hatcher of Manchester, will attend to the forwarding any thing intended to be shipped to my address, and will grant when required, accommodation in current or sterling money.

I have authorised Mr. *Thomas Wilson* of this place, to attend to and transact all business of the different old concerns, which have been in my charge.

James Strange.

Virginia, Richmond, May 4, 1801. tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

CRINGAN & ADAMS,

BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against the same, are requested to bring them forward; and those who are indebted to the concern, are earnestly entreated to make payment as speedily as possible to J. Adams.

John Cringan,
John Adams.

May 1st, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to reside in future in Richmond, and to pursue the practice of LAW in the Superior Courts in that City, and in the District Courts at Staunton and Charlottesville.

William Wirt.

Richmond, May 1st, 1801. 8t

Tobacco for Sale.

THE Executive having authorised me to dispose of the public TOBACCO, it will offered for Sale at public auction, for ready money, in lots, on Tuesday the second of June next, at the Eagle tavern in the city of Richmond.

William Berkeley, Trea'r.

May 6th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

On the most moderate terms, about

600 Acres of Land,

ON James river, in the county of Fluvanna, about 20 miles above the city of Richmond, on which there is a good Saw mill seat, near the river, and the land abounding with the finest pine timber, which may be conveyed by water to Richmond, at a small expence. Any person wishing to purchase, may view the land by applying to Mr. Robert Quarles, living at the Point of Fork, and the terms made by Mr. Geo. Pickett, Richmond.

Rawleigh Colston.

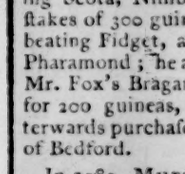
April 7th, 1801. 3mbs

A STALLION to COVER:

MUFTI,

A beautiful bay, 15 hands 2 inches high,

(Imported by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq. of Mount-Airy)*



AT the Ampthill Estate, six miles below Richmond, [illegible] 17 miles from Peters[illegible], at SIX GUINEAS [illegible]are, and One Dollar to the Groom. He was bred by Mr. Mann, of Norwich, and was got by Fitzherod, (one of the best bred sons of King Herod) his dam by Infant, (son of the Godolphin Arabian) grand dam by Whittington, out of a full sister to Black-and All-Black, and his performances are as follows, and are rarely to be equalled.—

In 1786, when 3 years old, and the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (who purchased him of Major Churchill) MUFTI won a match of 100 guineas each, at New-Market, beating Mr. Wyndham's Prodigal, Rowley's mile. The following meeting he ran a dead heat with Sir C. Bunbury's Young Tityrus, 8 stone each, Abington mile, for 200 guineas each. Young Tityrus won the plate for 3 years old, two days afterwards, when 11 started.

In 1787, when the property of Richard Vernon, Esqr. he received 100 guineas compromise, from Lord Derby's Wren, 8 stone each, ditch-in, 200 guineas, at 8 stone 7lbs. he beat the Duke of Queensbury's Young Giant, 7 stone 13 lbs. two miles, for 400 guineas; and received 37 guineas compromise from Mr. Fox's Braganza.

In 1788, MUFTI won the Craven stakes at New-Market, when 12 started, beating Scota, Nimble, &c. Won a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the Flat, beating Fidget, and receiving forfeit from Pharamond; he also received forfeit from Mr. Fox's Braganza, giving 3 lbs. D. I. for 200 guineas, half forfeit, and was afterwards purchased by his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

In 1789, MUFTI did not appear in public, being the Duke's Trial horse.

In 1790, MUFTI won all his engagements, viz. A match against Lord Barrymore's Highlander, for 100 guineas; a Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, (7 subscribers) D. I. beating Magpie, Seagull, &c. and a match, beating Don Quixote across the Flat, for 200 guineas each, all at New-Market.

In 1791, he won the Craven stakes at New-Market, when 15 started, among which were Creeper, Don Quixote, Harpatox, &c. at 9 stone 13 lbs. He beat the Prince of Wales' Glaucus, 7 stone 4 lbs. across the Flat, for 100 guineas each; at 8 stone 7 lbs. each, he beat the Prince of Wales's Pegasus, a match for 1000 guineas each, across the Flat.

In 1792, MUFTI came in second for the Craven stakes, beating Asparagus, Corinder, and 7 others; and at 8 stone 7 lbs. beat his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Serpent, eight stone, a match over the Beacon course, for 100 guineas each.—This was the last year of his running; after which he became a stallion at Woburn, and in 1796, the first of his get that started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at New-Market, when 6 started, and one paid forfeit. The same colt won several times in the following year.

MUFTI is 15 hands 1 inch high, and both in and out of training, was esteemed one of the most beautiful horses in England.

As a Stallion he has succeeded well, having always covered at a high price. The first of his get that started was in 1796.

The Duke of Bedford's B. C. by Mufti, out of Busy, won at New-Market 550 guineas, beating Cimeter, Camelion, and 4 others. Racing Calendar, page 121.—This colt ran but once this year. In 1797 the same colt won £50 and 100 guineas at New-Market, and £50 at Bedford. He started this year only four times, and won three. Racing Calendar, pages 23, 24, 52, 97.—Mr. Wyndham's Chesnut gelding, by Mufti, won also this year, 25 guineas, 100 guineas, and 50 guineas at New-Market, [illegible] 50 guineas at Brighton. In 1798, the Duke of Bedford's Hunter Rebecca, by Mufti, won the Hunter's stakes at Bedford.

MUFTI is by shape, strength, and temper, particularly likely to get capital racers, hunters, roadsters, and carriage horses.

The pasturage on the Ampthill Estate, is equal to any in Virginia, which will be furnished gratis, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. To prevent either, the greatest care will be taken.—Notes of hand will be expected with the mares, and all expences paid before such mares as remain at pasture, are removed.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

February 5th, 1801. (tf.)

P.S MUFTI will cover by the single Leap, at Three Guineas a mare (paid at the stable door) and Ten Guineas will be received during the season, to ensure a mare in foal, (but Five Guineas will be received as full compensation for the Season of each mare, if paid within the Season) to be returned should it not be the case; provided the property of the mare is not changed.

The season will commence [illegible] of March, and end the 15th of [illegible]

Any gentlemen wishing his m[illegible] can be furnished Corn (as order[illegible] Market price.

In ſome caſes, and not unfrequent, the principal part of contingencies is paid by the agent out of the allowed by the United States to the Creeks; ſuch as keeping of warriors among the Simi- lies, to watch their movements; the prehending and puniſhing horſe thieves, ſome inſtances the premium of two and fifty cents, allowed for all delivered to the agent, where it is ted that they were ſtolen by Indi- except the thief informs againſt him- dollars and 50 cents allowed for very of runaway negroes, where een aſcertained that they have been to do ſo by Indians, and the ſend- ners to the neighboring Indians, on elating ſolely to Indians.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

reſpectfully informs his friends and the pub- lic, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow	Green and Yellow Savoy do.
ditto,	Large Winter,
Lucern & Timothy	Scotch, Dutch &
ſeed,	Madeira Cabbage,
Burnet & Ryegraſs	Red Dutch to pickle,
ditto,	Bruſſels Sprouts and
Bluegraſs, Burden	Borecole,
graſs, & Saint-	Early and late Cau-
foine,	liflower,
Furz or Whin ſeed,	Green, purple and
Spring Tares, or	white Brocolie,
Vetches,	Saliſfic & Narſurtium,
Hemp, Flax, Rape,	White and green
Muſtard, Canary,	Coſs Lettuce,
and Spinage,	Indive Ice Lettuce,
Large Norfolk and	Roman, Cabbage,
Summer Turnips,	Brown Dutch, &
Early ſalmon, ſhort-	Grand Admiral
top and white	Lettuce,
Turnip Radiſh	Corn Sallad,
ſeed,	Early Frame & long
Early Frame, Hot-	green Cucumber,
ſpur, Charlton,	Madeira, Silver ſkin,
Marrowfat, Spa-	Red and Welſh
niſh Morotto, &	Onion,
Prolific Peas,	Red & Orange Ca-
Large Windſor, long	riot,
pod and Maſſagan	Large Parſnip,
Beans,	White and Green
Good red Beet, and	Aſparagus,
Solid Celery.	Garden Creſs, and
Early York, Sugar	Peppergraſs,
Loaf, and Batter-	of Flower Seeds;
Cabbage ſeed,	ſome Painted Flow-

In an aſſortment of Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flow- Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Orna- ments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

STOLEN

the Subſcriber, on the night of the 18th inſt. a very handſome

LIGHT SORREL HORSE,

ABOUT 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 6 years old laſt ſpring; has a few ſad- dle ſpots, the largeſt on the left ſide; lock'd, and has a ſwitch tail, a few white hairs in the curl of his forehead, and his two hind feet white nearly up half way to the legs. He is a remarkble well gaited horſe; paces, trots and gallops well, and walks uncommonly faſt, and has a prac- tice of ſnorting often and loud; was ſtung under the girting place by a hornet, which has occaſioned a knot at that place; is newly ſhed all round.

He was taken off by a man who calls himſelf John Williams Thompſon Duke, and ſays he came from Hampſhire—he has been lately married to a Miſs Hardy, in New-Kent, near a Mr. Crump's: his wife, four negroes, two horſes, a cart and chair were ſtopped at Ford's Tavern in Cumber- land when he was taken up for horſe- ſtealing and made his eſcape, being the ſame man that ſtole a Mr. McLaurance's horſe in Cumberland laſt fall. He is about ſix feet high, light complexion, well made, rather inclined to be round ſhoulder- ed, grey eyes and ſhort light hair, genteely dreſſed in a neat Virginia cloth coat, ſtri- ped with a read and blue thread twiſted together; a neat ſwanſdown veſt, a pair of thickſett pantaloons with half boots, a small round fur hat, a light coloured great coat with three ſtraps acroſs the breaſt: a ſmall ſcar on one of his noſtrils, appearing to have been bit or cut.

Any perſon or perſons delivering the ſaid Horſe to me, ſhall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and on conviction of the thief, TEN DOLLARS more.

WILLIAM PULLIAM.

Hanover, 24th Dec. 1801. 2†

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subſcriber is pre- pared to ſettle all juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Richard Adams, dec.—and he earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebt- ed to the ſaid eſtate, to come forward and make ſome proper aſſurances for the pay- ment of their reſpective balances.

John Adams, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, *Jan.* 1802. 3w

Richmond, December 25, 1801.

SIR,

I WAS in hopes that my publication in your Gazette of the 6th inſtant, would neither have provoked, challenged, or in- vited Mr. Roſs, or any one elſe, to have commenced a paper war thus wantonly as that gentleman has done in your Gazette of the 10th inſtant date: I had little more in view in my publication, but to afford to my family and friends, all the comfort afforded me, by the ſuperſedeas relieving me from the hard preſſure of the ſequeſ- tration that Mr. Roſs obtained againſt me laſt ſummer, on a charge of contempt to the Court, and wherewith he has hag- ridden me, whip and ſpur, ſince July laſt, in a manner, not only new and novel, but diſtreſſing in the extreme, and in a way that he or no man elſe could have reſort- ed to, but one determined, (as he is) in defiance of every reſpectable conſidera- tion, to make the moſt of every thing; the motives of this caſuiſt and general in the wide field of law, and which may be fairly called his trade, are not fit for me to ſay; but as he ſeldom or ever does any thing idly and in vain, and as his motives are doubtful, and as a ſtate of law is too truly a ſtate of warfare, it reminds me of the old proverb, "that the leaſt ſaid, is the ſooneſt mended;" and but for being con- ſidered too abject to dare to complain, I had ſuffered his thus publiſhing to the world a file of official papers, that in my view ſhould have been ſuffered to reſt and remain with the tribunal to which he made his election in Anno 1799, to reſort to. He ſtates in his addreſs to the public, "that had I not omitted to publiſh ſuch an eſſential and neceſſary part of the ſub- ject, as he has partially ſelected and pub- liſhed, that the ſame ſhould have paſſed without any obſervations from him." If this apology for his intruſion on the pub- lic be ſatisfactory, I am content, and will only add, much good may it do him; and before I diſmiſs the ſubject, I beg leave to add my obſervations in ſupport of the charge of partiality above mentioned againſt him, and aſk, if it was not neceſſary that he at ſame time, to enable the public to form a more correct judgment on our litigation, he ſhould not have added copy of the compromiſe of March '95, together with the miſſive attached and made part of the ſame, &c. &c. and whether or not it be correct, that he ſhould make uſe fo his undue influence with one of my formi- dable Debtors, & Co. in this city, to with- hold from me the payment of a very con- ſiderable ſum of money, (and for the want whereof I am not a little diſtreſſed) but which, in defiance of the incumbent good faith, under the exception in the truſt deed publiſhed by him, and therein expreſsly excepted and referred to, this mighty law caſuiſt cannot be prevailed on to loſe his views from, nor my debtors be ſtimulated by my Nota Bene of the 6th, and which it was hoped they would have paid due reſpect to, but who, in defiance of every intreaty, remonſtrance, and demonſtration of their bounden duty, continue deter- mined to withhold from me, under the pretence or unfounded idea that they will incur the diſpleaſure or cenſure of the Court by doing me an act of juſtice long withheld, and the unfounded or pretend- ed idea, that they may yet be ſubjected by an unwarrantable proceſs of Mr. Roſs's againſt them as co-defendants with me; but the contrary whereof has been fully demonſtrated and atteſted. Thus am I wantonly treated by my debtors, who preſume, under the pretexts above refer- red to, to ſpeculate in the mean-time on my money, as they are pleaſed to ſuggeſt too, under the favour of this unwarranted and unfounded proceſs, without even the humble premium to me of ſimple intereſt, and this too at a time that they have been ſhaving me, for an advance of a ſmall ſum (not embraced by Mr. Roſs's ſuit) about thirty days before the ſame did actually become due, at not leſs than a premium to them for ſuch advance, of thirty per centum per annum; but from which ſha- ving I humbly pray the needy and diſtreſſ- ed may never, like me, be hereafter ſub- jected to.

You will pleaſe inſert this publication in your next Gazette, and thereby oblige

Your moſt obedient,

JOHN HOOK.

Mr. AUGUSTINE DAVIS

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

Lying on Roan-Oak river, in the coun- ty of Mecklenburg, lately the property of Mayo Carrington, being part of that for- merly belonging to Joſeph Mayo, dec. It contains about 247 acres, near 100 where- of are of the firſt rate low grounds, & the remainder rich high land, which lies well, & is nearly all UNCLEARED. Adjoining is another tract of high land, UNCLEARED, containing about 326 acres, which I am au- thoriſed to treat for. Both tracts may form one convenient and valuable ſettlement of a- bout 573 acres. I never ſaw thoſe lands, but deſcribe them from information on which I can rely. For terms, application may be made to the ſubſcriber in the city of Rich- mond, or to col. Richard Kennon, reſid- ing in Mecklenburg, who will alſo direct thoſe inclined to view the property, how they may have an opportunity of do- ing ſo. EDWARD CARRINGTON.

February 26th, 1801. [o am]

A MEETING

Of the Members of the Richmond

Library Society,

IS requeſted at Mr. Fleiſher's Tavern, on Saturday the 2d of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenon.

By order of the Directors,

TH. NICOLSON, Librarian.

Richmond, Dec. 16, 1801.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

By the ſhip Phœnix, capt. Mur- phy, who arrived here yeſterday from Bourdeaux, we received the follow- ing letter from our correſpondent, dated

Bourdeaux, 20th Oct. 1801.

Meſſrs. Lang & Co.—Encloſed I ſend you ſome late Paris papers,* which I wiſh may arrive in time to give you an opportunity of commu- nicating ſome intereſting particulars to the public. An expedition is pre- paring in ſeveral ports, ſaid to be de- ſtined for the different Iſlands in the W. Indies, but particularly againſt St. Domingo—[probably for New- Orleans]—It being the decided in- tention of the French government to re-poſſeſs the ſole ſovereignty of that Iſland, and of courſe to deſtroy not only the new conſtitution of Touſ- ſaint, but to put the ſlaves on the ſame footing as before the revolution. The peace has occaſioned a general joy in France, and there can be lit- tle doubt but the effects of it will be very advantageous to this country. Buonaparte is beloved by all ranks of people, and I believe him as pow- erful as any ſovereign in Europe.

[*Theſe papers, which are dow to the 16th October, inclufive, are the Gazette de France—Publiciſte—Journal du Soir—Gazette du Soir—Journal des Defenſeurs—and, Ta- b'eau de Bourdeaux. Though they do not contain French news later than before received, via London, yet they may afford ſome articles of conſequence to us, which have not been noticed by the Engliſh editors. We have put them into the hands of a tranſlator—whatever may be found intereſting, ſhall be given in this Ga- zette.]

In addition to the above, we learn by a paſſenger in the Phœnix, that it was the intention of the French ſhortly to take poſſeſſion of New- Orleans—That there was a great ſhow of buſineſs at Bourdeaux among the merchants, and that money was unuſually plenty at that place.

Yeſterday morning the Britiſh Packet Cheſterfield, ſailed from this port for Falmouth. In one hour and 40 minutes, from the time the mail was taken from the Fly-market, ſhe reached the Hook, a diſtance of 30 miles. The following gentlemen went out paſſengers:

Mr. A. Bache, Mr. I. Rowe, Mr. E. Wells, Mr. La Touſche, Mr. I. Roſier, Mr. J. Eaſtburn, Mr. R. Willing, and two Spaniſh gentle- men.

Verbal accounts from intelligent gentlemen recently from France, fur- niſh us with various topics for inter- eſting reflection.

Of Buonaparte, it is ſaid, that he holds the nation, as it were, in intel- lectual bondage. The applauſe which accompanies his perſon, is not the affectionate homage of eſteem, re- ſulting from a perception and con- ſciouſneſs of his virtues. It is an involuntary burſt of feeling, excited by the grandeur of his character, and the unaccountable ſucceſs of his meaſures. Amidſt the careſſes and encomiums which are conferred up- on him, it is not uncommon to hear among the populace, "*He is a Cor- ſican,*" uttered with other meanings than the words themſelves convey. He lives in the moſt ſplendid and princely ſtyle—a circumſtance which it is ſuppoſed, excites an envy and jealouſy very hoſtile to the duration of his dominion.

It is ſomewhat ſingular that while the French nation imagine they have aboliſhed royalty, a ſpecies of regal authority, more pernicious than that which preceded it, is tolerated, nay even applauded. Although Buona- parte is not of "the line of Kings," and does not wear a crown, yet is he inveſted with every prerogative of a monarch.

It is credibly ſtated, that by a ſe- cret underſtanding between Buona- parte and the Court of Spain, the latter has ſtipulated to pay four mil- lions of livres annually for the ſup- port of the deſcendants of the late royal family of France. It is hinted that the Emperor of Ruſſia made this demand of Buonaparte; but the lat- ter, ſenſible of the repugnance of the French people, or from motives of policy, effected the meaſure in the above manner.

It is believed, that notwithſtanding the reſtoration of peace there exiſt in France many obſtacles to the re- turn of commerce and manufactures. Of theſe the moſt formidable is, the precarioufneſs of the government. This, it is ſuppoſed, will deter men of capital from riſking their fortunes in a country hourly expoſed to the convulſions of political earthquakes.

Tom Paine, at the date of our laſt accounts, remained in Paris. Per- ſons who have converſed with him, aſſure us, that he means to *curſe* this country with his preſence. He is engaged in writing the 3d part of the "AGE OF REASON."

Manners and morals in France are extremely diſſolute. Public worſhip is unattended, if not totally reviled. We do not learn in what eſtimation Buonaparte holds religion.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

I SAW lately a publication in Mr. Plea- ſants' paper reſpecting our public buildings, which has led me to ſee them, and if I am a judge, the writer of that piece, was cer- tainly correct, reſpecting the workman- ſhip of the armory, and I have underſtood that many of the legiſlature who have ſeen the work are of the ſame opinion; that ſome are, I am ſatisfied, having heard them ſay ſo.

Theſe buildings were no doubt undertak- en from the beſt intentions, and for the moſt laudable purpoſes; but if there is a probability, as has been ſuggeſted, of large ſums of money being already expended, upon work that is inſufficient, ought not the people, who pay this money, or their repreſentatives for them, to make ſome enquiry, and know whether or not, there is any reſponſibility in thoſe who have done the work; or are we to pay, while there are ſuch doubts, without knowing to whom we are to look for thoſe large ſums expended, in caſe of a deficiency in the quality of the work. I truſt not, and would fondly hope, that before the legiſla- ture riſes a judicios, and ſuitable number of its members, will be appointed to en- quire into this matter.

However inconſiderable it may ſeem to ſome people, it is no trifling thing to pay taxes, and I am ſure the truth of this muſt be well known to a large majority of our aſſembly, who it is to be hoped, as they hold the purſe-ſtrings of the citizens; will critically enquire into all expenditures; & not adopt that deſervedly reprobated max- im, That **** cannot do wrong.

A. REPUBLICAN.

A young Virginian of ſingular ta- lents, who had been bred a mill-right, ſome time ſince, after ſtudying law the regular time required by the rules of court, applied for admiſſion to practice as an attorney. His appli- cation was oppoſed by a gentleman of the bar, on the ground of his not having had a *claſſical* education.— The young applicant managed his own cauſe—he cited many inſtances from Engliſh and French hiſtory of perſons, whoſe origin and education were very humble, who had become very eminent in life; but "we need not travel beyond our country for inſtances of this, ſaid he, General Ir- vin, of Pennſylvania was a *hatter*, and our own general Morgan, the he- ro of the Cowpens, was a *carter*; and if the latter became a *great general* from a *cart*, why may not I become a great lawyer from a *cog-wheel?*"

—MARRIED—

On Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. JACOB GALT EGE, to Miſs JANE MORGAN—both of this city.

Same evening, Capt. WILLIAM WALKER WEYMOUTH, of Rocketts, to Miſs MARY S. EGE, of this city.

Hail happy wedlock—ſays Echo to the ſkies,
Hail happy wedlock, heaven to earth replies.

FOR SALE,

Between Forty & Fifty

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of Men, Wo- men, Boys and Girls: they will be ſold altogether or in families, though the former will be preferred.

Alſo for Sale,

2 Tracts of Land,

of 1000 acres each,

In the North-Weſtern Territory, on the waters of Paint Creek, and one other tract, containing 1666 a-3 acres, and ſitua- ted on Cumberland River, juſt above the mouth of Little River, in the State of Ken- tucky. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

N. Burwell.

King William County,
Dec. 16, 1801. } 3aw4w.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-O Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801, which if applied for, will be returned to the Poſt office, the 1ſt of April next.

A. MRS. ISAAC ALLEN; Wil G. Allen, Eſq. John Allen, Jones Allen; Samuel Allen; Anne All David Anderſon; John Abbott.

B. William Bell, care of John Faſt Stewart Bankhead, Eſq. care of Mr. Mc William Baſs; Capt. Wm. Bell; Capta Wm. K. Blue; Stephen Brown; Jeſſ Brown; Abel Bonton; Allen or Aſa Bue- netts; Wenty Buſh, tanner; William Bethie, Henrico; Clerk of the Court of Appeals; Thomas Booth; Gabriel Bar- bour, in Richmond; John H. Brown; Ay- lett Buckner.

C. Thomas Clopton; Thomas Clarke; Thomas Cumpton; Wilſon Coleman; William Cooke, of Louiſa; James Coul- ling; David Coupland; Toomas Cocke; John J. Cornwell; John Cocke.

D. John Davis; Samuel Dabney, Lou- iſa, to be left in the Richmond Poſt-Office; William Dabney, jun. Robert Douthat.

F. John Ferguſon; Patrick French; Edward Foſter, work-houſe.

G. Robert Gwathmey; Eleanor Go- vett; John Glaſs; Wm. Green; Capt. Guſtavus Gaines, 2; Mrs. Rowland Green; Miſs C. Graves; John Gilmour; Willi- am Gales; Binns Gilbert; Mr. Green, theatre.

H. Mr. Hill; Miſs Ann Harriſon; J. Hopkins, eſq; the Rev. Mr. Hay; James Haden; John Harris; James Hudſon; Jonathan Hodges; Mr. Hopkins; Major E. Haſkell, 2; Betſey Hudgins, near Campfield; Edmund Hulett, ſaddler; Thomas Hemming; William Harris, jun. Rev. Mr. John Hurt; Matthew Houſton; John Heth, eſq. attorney at law; Joel Hammond; Patrick Hendren; Mrs. Har- wood.

J. Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffers; William Jones, Hanover, 3; Doctor Charles Jones; F. Janſean, Jerſey, Va. James Jenkins; Hugh Johnſon.

K. Henry King; Geo. J. Kee; James Kennedy, jun. of Alexandria.

L. William Lightfoot; capt. Thomas Lawſon; Baldwin M. Lee; John Lang- ford; John Legen, or Leuken; Mrs. Ma- ry Lawſon, alias Mary Dunlope.

M. Captain Stephen Moore; James Miller Moore; John Mayne, at Mr. Ful- cher's, 3; Alexander Macaulay; James Moore, Charles McAliſter; Geo. Milton; Robion Moreville; John Miller; Captain Meredith; Athel Moſs; Mr. McKenzie, theatre; Joſeph Miller; Capt. Archibald McRae, Henrico; William Morris, ſen. near Richmond.

N. David Norris; Hon. William Nel- ſon, 2; Nathan Nathans.

P. Charles Purcell; captain Ephraim Pearſon; captain Nathan Peirſon; Wm. Patterſon; Eliſha Price; Jeſſee Puryear; James Robertſon, ſurgeon; captain John Pearce; Rolin Phillips; Thomas D. Price; Mr. Parage; Thomas Puryear; Thomas Pleaſants; Robert Pallon.

Q. Captain Roger Quarles.

R. Thomas Richard; John Robinſon, eſq. Clerk of the Diſtrict Court; John Miller Ruſſell, eſq; William S. Ronald; James Royſter; Richard Rowles; John Robinſon, eſq; David K. Richardſon; Monſ. Renault.

S. John Saunders, eſq. 2, to remain in the Poſt-Office till called for; capt. John Stewart, 2; Peleg Sanford; Benjamin Scott; Bezaiel Storrs; Robert Snelſon; Edward Sydner; John Spencer; James Sheed, Edward Starbuck; Snider and Goode; captain Sylvanus Snow; Mary Shotwell; Alexander Smith; Ch. Tay.

T. Balfour Thompſon; Enos Tom- kins; Peter Tinſley; Doctor John Tan- kard.

V. Wm. Vaughan, near Richmond, 2.

Y. John Goodman Young, eſq; Plea- ſant Younghuſband.

W. Mrs. Ann Whitlock; William Wood; Col. Nath'l. Wilkinſon; Thomas Warren; John Walker; John Wheeler; Derius Woodworth; Benjamin Ward; captain J. Word; Nathaniel White; Geo. Williamſon, 2; Wyatt Walker, Charles City.

A. DAVIS, *P. M.*

N. B. It is requeſted of thoſe who have not yet paid the poſtage on Newſpapers for the laſt quarter, to have it diſcharged, as a punctual remittance of all poſtage is required at the expiration of each quar- ter.

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 25, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 3 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Maſſonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 14th, 1801. (ep 1ſtM)

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

receiving by the *Juno* from *Liverpool*, and other ships from *London & Briſtol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the cuſtomary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Caſh, Merchantable Produce, or at the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

He is likewiſe ſupplied with a variety of

Eaſt and Weſt-India Goods.

Alſo, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 20, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt received and now opening at his ſtore, a very general and elegant aſſorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Caſh or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER reſpectfully informs the parents and guardians of his preſent Pupils, and the public in general, that on the *ſecond Monday in January* next, his

Grammar School

will again be open near his dwelling houſe in the county of Cheſterfield, where youth will be inſtructed in the Greek and Latin languages, Engliſh Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Hiſtory, Geography, and the various branches of the Mathematics.

For teaching the Greek and Latin, Engliſh Grammatically, Hiſtory, Geography and Mathematics, his terms are 5 GUINEAS per annum: For Reading, Writing, and common Arithmetic, 12 DOLLARS.

His houſe being large and commodious will enable him to accomodate 7 or 8 BOARDERS, beſides thoſe already engaged, at 20 GUINEAS per annum, for board, waſhing, and tuition, (Boarders to furniſh their own beds.) The ſituation is uncommonly healthy, with excellent ſprings of water; and being little more than a mile from Mr. Richard Gregory's Tavern, (Halfway-Houſe) where the *Richmond* and Peterſburg Stages ſtop twice a day, will render it extremely convenient to thoſe gentlemen, reſiding in either of theſe places, who may think proper to honour him with their confidence.

James Ferguſon.

Cheſterfield, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Zachariah Brook's tavern, in Manchester, on Thurſday the ſeventh of January next, about

Twenty Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, very likely and valuable; among them are ſome experienced WATERMEN, and ſome valuable Houſe Servants.——And

On Monday, the eleventh of next month, at Dr. Philip Turpin's, in Cheſterfield County, a variety of

Genteel Furniture,

CONSISTING of Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. a number of well choſen Books, ſome Plantation Utenſils, and ſome Stock of different kinds, belonging to the eſtate of the late Daniel M'Calum, dec.

Terms of ſale—ready money; but approved acceptances of merchants in Manchester or Richmond, payable in ninety days, with intereſt from the day of Sale, for all ſums above thirty dollars, will be received in payment.

Joſeph Friend, Surv'ng Ex'cr.

Manchester, Dec. 14, 1801.

Macmurdo & Fiſher,

Have for Sale,

At a very low advance, a large aſſortment of

MUSLINS,

RECEIVED direct from the manufacturer, in the Aurora, Captain Boyd, lately arrived from Glaſgow. They have alſo FOR SALE, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Earthen Ware, Port Wine, Velvet Corks, and two imported

Copper Stills.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1801. (4w.)

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

7000 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING on the North ſide of James River, in the county of Albemarle, eighty miles above Richmond.—In the heart of this eſtate the town of Warren is ſituated, in which there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and a large MERCHANT MILL. The quality of this land is equal to any in this ſtate; and is well adapted to the produce of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Clover, and Timothy.—This tract of land contains a great proportion of rich, well lying, high land; four hundred acres of firſt rate river low grounds, and a conſiderable quantity of creek low grounds; it is well watered and timbered, and includes Balenger's creek for about 5 miles from its mouth. Beſides a market on the ſpot, there is a ſafe and cheap water tranſportation to Richmond, uſually at the rate of one ſhilling per hundred.

There are five large Plantations on this land, furniſhed with all neceſſary houſes for farming and planting; there being among other houſes, ſix large BARNS lately built, that coſt at leaſt £1500. The incloſures are remarkaly good, and the cleared land in the beſt ſtate of preſervation of any known to the ſubſcriber: moſt of this land was cleared by himſelf, and has been from its firſt cultivation under a rotation of crops, moſt favorable to its improvement. Near the centre of this eſtate is ſituated a large DWELLING HOUSE, (in which the ſubſcriber now reſides) with every neceſſary accommodation for a large family. Adjoining the town of Warren, and near the mouth of Balenger's creek are the

WARREN MILLS,

double geared, with three pair of Burr Stones, finiſhed in the compleateſt manner; the whole of the the gear and machinery renewed laſt fall. There are few ſituations above the falls of the rivers, that unite as many advantages as the Warren Mills poſſeſs, commanding a fine wheat country, and ſtanding on a plentiful and navigable ſtream.

A Large Diſtillery,

with 5 large STILLS, and every thing neceſſary for that buſineſs. The Mills and Diſtillery are at preſent under leaſe for two years, at £450 a year.

The Tobacco Warehouſes

in Warren, at which are uſually inſpected about one thouſand hogſheads of Tobacco annually.

A two ſtory ſtone Tavern

in Warren, with the ferry acroſs James river, and ſixty acres of Land adjoining.

2583 Acres of Land

in the county of Albemarle, within ſeven miles of Warren, part of that body of land called GREEN-MOUNTAIN, which has ever been eſteemed among the moſt valuable in Virginia; it abounds with the heavieſt growth of the moſt valuable timber, contains a great proportion of fine meadow land, and is ſurpaſſed by no land in the ſtate, for the production of Tobacco, Wheat, &c. The ſuperior quality of this land is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to give a more particular deſcription of it.

In the county of Buckingham,

2400 ACRES OF LAND,

within ſix miles of Warren; this land is well timbered, lies well, and will produce good crops of corn and wheat

In the county of Kanawha,

2100 Acres of the firſt rate Land,

on the Ohio river, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Kanawha: this land is one half of the old military ſurvey, known by the name of the GREEN-BOTTOM, and coſt the ſubſcriber £3000 ſeveral years ago.

Either of the above tracts of Land, may be divided into parcels of from 300 to 1000 acres, to ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale will be made perfectly convenient, and any reaſonable credit given for the whole, or any part of the purchaſe money, provided the regular payment of the intereſt, and the ultimate payment of the principal, is well ſecured.

The ſubſcriber confidently believes, that for fertility of ſoil, convenience to market, and health, there is no part of this State, in which a man can purchaſe land to a greater advantage than of him.

Wilſon Cary Nicholas.

WARREN, Auguſt, 4 1801.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep a conſtant Supply of CERTIFICATES, ſuch as pay all arrearages of TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton.

Richmond, October 5, 1801. tf

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Juſtice,

FOR SALE,

At this Office, and at Mr. Pumfrey's Book-Binder & Stationer.

—ALSO—

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE

Virginia Laws,

By EDMUND RANDOLPH, Eſq.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the the America, from Liverpool, and Courtney, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarſe Woollens,
Superior quality Spaniſh Wool,
Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Swanſdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazetes, Corduretts, Durants,
Fine & coarſe Hats,
Muſlins, Dimities,
Fine Iriſh Linens,
Cambricks,
Silk, Cotton & Worſted Hoſiery,
Calicoes, Chintzes,
Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambrick Shawls,
Veils,
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Turbans,
Lady's Half boots & Shoes,
Fowling Pieces and Piſtols,
Jewellery, Plated Ware, Ironmongery, and Hardware.

They have within theſe four weeks, received by the Helvetic, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a ſupply of the very beſt quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, alſo, a large Stock of India cottons, Bandannas & Luſtrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyſon Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handſome aſſortment of ſuperfine

DRAPERY,

Conſiſting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS of various colors.
Real French Superfine Blue do.
Dutch Black do. do.
Superfine Caſſimeres.
Double Milled do.
Ribbed do.
Moleſkins, Swansdown, Coatings, Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thickſetts, Velvetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths, Flannels, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, begs leave to notify, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs with his uſual punctuality, and that for the conveniency of his cuſtomers, he will procure ſamples of fine goods from the beſt aſſorted ſtores of this city, ſo that they may chooſe without going any further. He will alſo, keep ready made cloaths.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK

Of Peterſburg, and

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint their friends and the public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE formerly occupied by *Buchanan, Dunlop, & Co.* as a retail ſtore.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Peterſburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

NOW OPENING

At the Subſcriber's Store, in addition to his former ſtock, a complete aſſortment of

FALL AND FANCY

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LONDON Superfine Cloths, and Double Mill'd Caſſimeres;
Coatings;
Frizes;
Flannels;
Bays,
Serges and Swanſdowns;
Point, Striped and Roſe Blankets;
Napt Cottons;
Plains;
Kerſeys and Water Proof Cloths;
3 Bales Carpeting & Carpets, new fancy figures;
Bombazets;
Wildbores;
Durants;
Calimancoes, and Moreens;
Genoa Velvets;
Fancy Cords and Fuſtians, & Bengal Goods;
Lamb's Wool, Yarn, Cotton & Silk Hoſiery;
Dimities;
Muſlinets;
Iriſh Linens and Cambricks;
Extra Long Cotton Gloves & Mitts;
Gold, Silver & Cotton Tambored India Muſlin;
Camel's Hair and Tucker-Down Shawls, faſhionable;
Silk and Muſlin Shawls, of the neweſt Fancy Patterns;
Twilled and Plain Sheeting, very fine;
200 Pieces Heavy Ticklenburgs, to be ſold very low;
Damaſk Table Cloths & Napkins;
Union blue & brown Chintz & Calicoes;
58 pieces of American Subject Ribbon;
Faſhionable Turbent Silk Handkerchiefs;
Silver & Gold Trimings, of the neweſt faſhions;
1 Box Millenary, containing Faſhionable head dreſſes and Bonnets;
Silver and Gold Fringe & Cord;
Feathers & Flowers;
Black and White Mitts & Gloves;
Black Lace Cloaks and Veils;
Sattin cardinals, trimmed with Lace;
Bandanna & Cotton Handkerchiefs;
India Sattins, Peelings & Sarſnetts;
Striped and Plain Florentines, Fancy Patterns;
1 Trunk Silk Stockings & Extra Long Gloves;
1 do. Cane Umbrellas;
1 Box Elegant Jewellery, containing Gold & Pearl Lockets;
Breaſt Pins;
Ear Rings;
Necklaces;
Braceletts;
Finger Rins;
Watch Chains and Seals;
Gold and Silver Watches, on a new conſtruction.

With a General Aſſortment of

Hardware and Ironmongery,

To be ſold very low, for Caſh, Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or Corn, by

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, October 25th, 1801.

Shiphard & Bendle,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS oppoſite the Eagle-Tavern, the door above Meſſrs. Proſſer & Moncure's Vendue Office; where they intend to carry on the buſineſs of

Saddle, & Harneſs Making,

In all its various branches.

They flatter themſelves that from their long experience in the buſineſs to give general ſatisfaction.

They have on hand,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

Proper for the Buſineſs,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the uſual terms.

All Orders from the Country will be duly and punctually attended to.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *ſc.*

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of October laſt, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himſelf

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes ſo much worn as not to be deſcribable. The owner is requeſted to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwiſe he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,

Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of ſtrong and healthy young men, women and children. *Apply to the printer.*

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

FOR SALE,

On the firſt day of January next, before the front door of the Eagle-Tavern, for ready money,

8313 DOLLARS & 90 Cents of nominal ſix per cent. ſtock, and

6000 Dollars

of three per cent. Stock.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1801. tIJ.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late William Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county, are requeſted to make them known immediately, as proviſion may be made for the payment of them; and thoſe indebted, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,

Adminiſtrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 28, 1801. 4w

Neil M'Coull,

HAS REMOVED

TO THE NEXT DOOR BELOW

COLONEL GAMBLE'S STORE,

WHERE HE HAS A

GENERAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, October 20, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, in purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from David Roſs, Eſquire, in order to raiſe the ſum of £. 6993: 19: 8 ſterling, or about that ſum, with the expenſes attending the execution of the truſt,

THAT moſt valuable Eſtate, ſituate in the county of Campbell, and known by the name of the

Oxford Iron Works

or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to raiſe the above mentioned ſum, including all the lands of the ſaid David Roſs, adjoining the IRON WORKS, or which lie not more than 10 miles from the ſame (the whole of which may not join) the ſaid lands lying on James river, Poſſum creek, Beaver creek, Archer's creek, Joſhua creek, Stone-wall creek, and Wreck Iſland containing EIGHTEEN THOUSAND & SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES, more or leſs.

The inexhauſtible beds of Iron-Ore, ſaid to be of an excellent quality, which this land contains; its poſition on the margin of James River; the great ſupply of fuel and the excellent works that have been erected on it, and which are believed to be in complete order at preſent, excluſive of the value of the lands for the purpoſes of cultivation, render this one of the beſt and moſt deſirable eſtates in this country.

The ſale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 20th day of November next,

John Wickham.
William Hay.
Duncan Roſe.

Richmond, Sept. 30, 1801.

☞ *THE SALE of the abovementioned Eſtate is Poſtponed to the 1ſt day of January next, when it will take place, at the Eagle-Tavern, in the City of Richmond*

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at New Glaſgow, in the county of Amherſt, on the 1ſt day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

1591 Acres of LAND

LYING on Piney River, ſaid county, ſeven miles above Court houſe, 13 from New-Market James river, and about 9 or 10 from large Merchant Mill. About one third this Land is low ground of good quality part of which is well adapted to Timothy the high land is tolerably level, well watered, and inferior to none in the neighborhood country, for the production of Corn, Wheat, & Tobacco. The improvements are a valuable GRIST MILL on a never failing ſtream, a large bearing Apple orchard, and a good framed Barn.

The tract is divided into 4 lots, (which will be ſold ſeparately) each containing a proportion of low ground, with cleared land ſufficient to work 3 or 4 hands to advantage. The terms of the ſale will be one third caſh, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Mr. James Pitcher, living on the land will ſhew it to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe.

Robert S. Roſe.

Stafford, Dec. 21ſt, 1801.